LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK

The Fireside and the World Wide. Helpful Hints and Friendly Talks.

[Conducted by Kate B. Sherwood.]

"Well, I never saw such a woman as you are," said Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Brown, as she ran into her neighbor's one morning for a friendly call. "Such a big family and never in a worry about what is to be done. One would think that you had nothing to do but to enjoy yourself and have a good time."

"And I do have a good time, for that mat-ter," said the cheerful Mrs. Brown. "A good time? Well, I never! I should go raving mad with so many children tugging at my apron strings, wanting this thing and that, turning the house topsy turvy and acting in all respects like a lanatic asylum turned loose." "But I hope mine are not as bad as that," said Mrs. Brown, as she sewed another button

on her youngest boy's new jacket. don't want to be, for of all the pestersome creatures that ever breathed the breath of life children are the very worst. Now, there is my Albert; I declare it enough to make a woman wild to look after him, saying nothing of three more like him and a lot of girls who are just as troublesome in their way. And, then, what a plague these hired girls are! It makes me half mind to take it."

"But don't you think these things might be made easier, Mrs. Smith?

"Ensier? Now, I would like to know who women and a man to clean house, with a carpet-beater and a whitewasher besides, but I declare for it, they got so tangled up that I had to turn in myself and help them through. But much good it did, since the floors were washed before the whitewashthe wrong floor, and had to be taken up. And back of my best chair was broken under the heavy pile of furniture on the back porch, and enough destroyed besides to set up a small family in housekeeping. No, there is no use of talking about taking things easy. The more help you have the worse you are off."

But that is not what I meant, Mrs. Smith, by taking things easy. A person may have a whole houseful of servants, but unless they are specially trained for their work they are more

"Well, what would you have one to do? You keep saying, 'Take it easy!' and yet my very attempts are an added misery. I tell you no woman in this country can take it easy unless

Mrs. Smith.

"That would be doing things too much by rule to please me. Life is too short to spend in a dail routine of compulsory duties." "But life is not so short but that you can rise

and undress, walk and talk, enjoy and hope. Yes, even doubt and suffer. Why should it be too "But small duties are chafing. Why must we take such a deal of trouble about little things if we can at a jump get at what we

"Why, indeed, except that it is the little

*God has conceded two sights to a man-One of men's whole work, time's completed plan; The other, of the minute's work, men's first Steps to the plan's completeness." "Do you mean to say, Mrs. Brown, that you

work every minute?" not always work with the hand. Sometimes it | questions answered below: is simply headwork; simply to think how this and that can be done with the least jar to the domestic machinery. 'Soberly and with clear eyes,' as some one has said, 'believe in your own time and place. Only with this belief can you believe in hope and believe in work.' What you do may be so small that you cannot measare it when taken alone. But, then,

*Thou can'st not see grass grow, how sharp so e'er thou be Yet that the grass has grown, thou very soon can st see.

So, though thou can'st not see thy work now prospering, know The print of every work, time without fail shall

"So take care of the minutes; the minutes make the hours."

"Now, really, Mrs. Brown, you give me cuite a serious view of life, and give me a of work, and yet you are always busy. You are never in a hurry. You never lose your head. Give me your recipe. I would like to know how it is done.

"It is only by attending to little things and Now, as you are a much younger housekeeper than I, you will pardon me if I say that it is not so much working by rule as working by reason that assures success. The important point in all is not to crowd. Crowding breeds confusion, and confusion panic, and panic demoralization and destruction all around. Then, do not hurry. Steady, even work is what tells in this world." to-day from Nellie, a Soldier's Daughter. "But there must be some general order for

THE GOOD OLD WAY.

"Yes, and i adhere to the good old way, though some modern housekeepers take Monday for baking and setting the house in order after a Sunday of rost and a cossation of active labor, and have chosen Tuesday as a general wash day. I still prefer Monday, because, with a little extra baking on Saturday and the purchase of a roast for a Sunday dinner large enough to divide up for Monday, though served, perhaps, in some other form, provides simply for a busy wash day. And, then, it is so very nice to get the soiled clothing of the week early in the tub, especially the towels, which have been used so freely for the Sunday ablutions, and the extra napkins, which the presthre of family visitors has made necessary. I best after a day of rest."

herself back in a chair and sighed. You remember when I visited you some mornfrom her ironing to do some trivial thing that | which they are identified. you could have done very easily yourself, and that, after you had your little boy quietly scated over a scrup book and a cup of paste, you | To the Editor National Tribune: suddenly remembered there was no bread in of your mismanagement and forgetfulness. Of course, there was a frown on the face of your

of your neighbors." "I think I catch your meaning. You would as they called it. The paper published at the place advise one thing be done at a time and that where the new Post was started has the following come thing at the proper time. You think I comment:

"We always thought G-A-R-S were good for nothing, but now we know better. They can get away with more beer and 'other stuff' than anybody."

Ing and that my little boy would have found

More than this, on Memorial Day, when one

pleasure in his errands had he been sent out before he became absorbed in his pet pastime." "Exactly so, my dear Mrs. Smith, and my advice must always be to so plan your work that it comes naturally, as a pleasure and not forcedly as a task. A most successful worker, noted for accomplishing a multitude of things, and who found a keen enjoyment in all that was done, upon being asked the secret of it all, replied: 'My motto is, one thing at a time.'" We present this to THE TRIBUNE circle as the key to success.

Our Weekly Experience Meeting. CONFIDENTIAL CHAT-WOMAN'S AUXILIABY

WORK, &C. The home life of woman always has a peculiar charm for us. The consequence is that we are pretty sure to invite the woman who has something to say upon this subject to come forward and open the experience meeting. This week we are doubly favored, having received a confidential letter from a soldier's little daughter, which will be found quite as genuine in its way as the experiences of an Iowa soldier's wife, which are first presented.

ing over old clothes for just such a little boy as upon, and that is that the poor man's son is | to occupy the field. most likely to succeed in the long run. Our most successful men to-day in all the various | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: ranks of business and enterprise have been frantic when I think what a miserable time a poor men's sons, and most of them very poor at of a few ex-soldiers' wives and daughters, who woman has in this world, any way you have a that. The chief endowment of each seems to made an effort in behalf of the Post, and made a have been that he was blessed with a prudent and heroic mother, who taught him in her own life the glory of self-sacrifice and perseverance to the end. So Mrs. Lewis must not be takes things easier than I do, in a certain way, discouraged in well-doing. The true mother Mrs. Brown. Why only last week I had two lives in her children, and if we mistake not the writer is not one who will have cause to regret that she has toiled and struggled to keep her boy trim and tidy, and so give him an object esson of devotion under difficulties that will be one of the hallowed memories of his life. Better the work that lifts the heart above than ing was done, and had all to be gone over the work that grovels to earthly gain. Let neain, and when the carpet was laid it was on THE TRIBUNE circle listen to the weary mother, and each and all respond with a word the blinds were put up without dusting, and the of sympathy and cheer. Gather around, friends; THE TRIBUNE will enlarge its bounds and take you all to its heart.

SYMPATHY IS SWEET. CLARKSVILLE, IOWA, June II.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Once more I rap for admittance within the charmed circle of loyal women. The time has me when woman is no longe a cipher; when the brave, the true, the good everywhere admit that we are capable of doing something else be-sides washing those endless dishes. But meals oust be cooked and rooms swept and dusted, and dishes must be washed, and it does mar the beauty of one's hands to do all this. Mrs. Sherwood is right. We meet every day girls upon the walk and in their homes, girls rosy and bright, sweet and pretty, girls whose white hands betoken ome, in lifting, in a measure, the burdens of life from your shoulders. In short, teach them that there are higher duties, nobler callings than the catching of the beaux or securing by marriage a

in the morning and retire at night, can dress of cheer. I would reach her ear through your columns for one moment. She says: "Come, paint all your wretchedness. Come, and tell here all your wos." To-day, dear lady, I am worried. short to do those things which heighten enjoy-ment be sweetening life and lightening labor?" cleaned, and a brand new suit of clothes are to be uilded out of the pieces for my little six-year-old boy. I dislike such a job, but all my life has been filled with such tiresome tasks. Some of us do have so little of God's sweet sunshine upon our poor, toilsome lives! But sympathy is a balm for our woes, no less acceptable because it comes from things that combine to make up the perfect a stranger. Wondering if I may be permitted to come again, I remain, yours, Mrs. C. C. Lewis.

A LITTLE GIRL'S LETTER. Here is a letter that speaks for itself, and we are sure that a child so frank and full of life and merriment will, if properly directed, de-velop into a noble and enthusiastic worker in "Indeed, that is about what I do. Only it is | the world's great bee-hive. She will find her

DAVENPORT, IOWA, June 13, 1883. MRS. SHERWOOD: I am going to write you a letter. Mamma says you will think me silly, but I know you won't, and I think I would like to write a letter for THE TRIBUNE. We have taken THE TRIBUNE for two years, and papa says he would rather do without his dinner for a week than to miss THE TRIBUNE once. Mamma and papa rave over your letters, and say every day they wish I could make my mark in the world, but of school every day there is anything going on like a circus procession or St. Patrick's Day. I have been taking music lessons for perfect ages, but I can't even play the "Maiden's Prayer," for which I am very thankful. My grandpa is Scotch and wants me to sing Scotch songs, but I hate to sing. I would much rather whistle, and, oh, I am crazy to play on a cornet. Do you know, please, if it is ionable? Because I want to be stylish, but I can't, because I have a big sister, and I have to wear all her old dresses made over, and you know you can't look very well in old clothes. I want to go peep, at the same time, into the secret of your on the stage. What do you think about it? Peoeternal calm. You never seem to have a rush ple say that I am a born actress, and I can imitate every actress I ever saw. I heard mamma tell a lady, the other day, that it was quite remarkable. She did not know that I heard it, but I did, just the same. There, I am using slang again. We have a slang-box, and everybody that says any slang has to put a cent in the box, and the money all remembering that order is Heaven's first law. | goes to the missionaries. I belong to a missionary society, but I never go only when they have a sup-per and have good things to cat. Oh, yes; do you know how to make good chocolate caramels? I have tried and tried, but I can't make them fit to ent. My father belongs to the Post. He was in the army, and loves to tell stories about the war. get big I am going to belong to a Ladies' Society like the one you have in Toledo. This is all for

Answers to Nellie's letter: 1. We have known girls who played very well on the cornet, but would not commend it as a girlish accomplishment. 2. One can turn dramatic talents to good account without going on the stage. Nellie should study elecution; but she must remember that she cannot excel in any high calling unless she applies herself to study and becomes the possessor of a well-trained mind. 3. The following is a good recipe, if carefully followed, for checolate caramels: One and a half cups of chocolate, one cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, three-fourths of a cup of milk, better if half cream, and butter the size of an egg. Boil longer than molasses candy. Try in cold water. When nearly cold, spread over buttered tins. Break with the back of a knife.

A BRACE OF CRITICISMS. Figured to any one of them I see to it that he is where the influence of woman is certainly not called away from it until it is done. I called for, and we hope to learn, and that right venture to suggest that your failure lies here, speedily, of the organization of an Auxiliary and you will pardon me if any illustration is branch. This we know to a certainty, that the drawn from your own domestic orderings. Posts which have regularly organized Auxilfaries stand the highest, not only in the Order, ings since that you called your girl four times but in the good opinion of the community with | merits of exclusiveness."

A TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT.

---- KANSAS, June 10, 1883. I think the Grand Army has a great work to perthe house for dinner and had to send him out a long distance, in the hot sun, to pay the penalty place as they are here, it will only bring disgrace on the Order and do great harm to the cause of justice to the old soldiers generally. I refer to the practice of making every meeting and celebration sewing maid while the little boy cried, and you members of our Post went to a neighboring town had a little harder time housekeeping than any members of our Post went to a neighboring town to help institute a new Post, and liquid refreshments were furnished, and most of our boys came

would think the solemnity of the occasion would have restrained them, many of the most active members of this Post had not only been drinking, but to such an extent as to cause comment. Recently I heard a woman remark that she was down on the Grand Army because her husband al-ways came home from the regular meetings with

his breath smelling of his potations. As all of my brothers were soldiers, and one gave his life for his country, no one can accuse me of wishing to hurt the soldiers' cause; but this very fact makes me feel the disgrace more keenly. On the principle that we use desperate remedies certain diseases, I beg that you will give this publicity, or at least call attention to the deplorable I have heard many women say they did not be-

lieve in soldiers' Reunions, because they were nothing but a big spree for so many who attended. And of the two held here, there was too much truth in the remark. Of course, I do not mean to say that all of our Posts so disgrace themselves and the Order, but a large per cent. of its active members are guilty enough to give color to a strong prejudice against the Grand Army among outsiders and among the women folks generally.

OVERSTEPPING THE BOUNDS.

Following the sharp criticism of the Grand Army by a woman, as given above, we have an arraignment by a comrade of the Grand Army Now, the editor of the woman's department can, in truth, sympathize with Mrs. Lewis, of a Woman's Auxiliary that seems to have since she has herself sat up late at night mak- utterly misconstrued the relations which such experience, for patriotism and acquisitiveness upon which its very existence depends. The do not commonly go hand in hand, and the society that is not willing to make its own will do not commonly go hand in hand, and the soldier is, as a rule, a poor man. But one consoldier is, as a rule, a poor man is a rule, a rule

COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO, June 11, 1883. We have no society organized as yet, but we have what is styled a Ladies' Aid Club, compose success of it so far as the effort was concerned, yet through a misunderstanding between the Post and themselves as to what was to be done with the net proceeds, their further usefulness is curtailed here. The Post is strongly in favor of an Aid Society, but they desire that it be properly man-aged. Your Toledo society is doing a noble work, and we have as good a field here for our work, if the proper material was brought into requisition to do it. What money was taken in by our club here, over and above expenses, still remains in their hands. They refused to turn it over to the Post through the advice of friends who were more or less interested in it. They donated ten dollars of it to an ex-soldier here without asking the con-sent of the Post. The Post did not object to that, but thought that, inasmuch as the club claimed that they were working for the benefit of the Post, we should have some say as to its further disbursement. The Post has decided not to have anything further to do with the club as now shaped, and not to pay any further attention to what they may do with the money. By the way, there are lots of THE TRIBUNES taken here by the comrades, and all pretty closely read and com-mented upon.

C. W. Benedict, Late Co. B, 3d O. V. I.

A FEW PLAIN TAPS.

siveness that animates some of the Posts in the Department in refusing membership to the soldier simply because he happens to be poor, he makes an equally good point against desirable position in life.

Many thanks to "Soldier's Wife for her words the Leagues, or Auxiliary Corps, some of whose members have been known to resign

because a member was too poor to dress well.

men of diverse social conditions, and New Jersey is not the only State in the Union where women deliberately decline to become members of an Auxiliary because it does not combine all the privileges and exemptions of the private parlor. The only way for the truly loyal society to advance and secure the blessings of decline to become members, or resign if they are members; but never let it be said that the test of a woman's loyalty and usefulness as a | at Denver, Colo. worker for the poor and needy is the quality of the clothes she wears or the elegance of her grammar. The true rank and file of loyal women will heartily say amen to the editor's conclusion: "It makes no difference at meetings whether the ladies wear seal-skin cloaks or blanket shawls; whether they earn their own I never will, because I hate to study and I stay out livings or are bankers' wives. In organizing to assist Posts in all work in which charitable loyal women can engage, the members meet on equal ground. If poor men were good enough to share the dangers and hardships of war with their more favored brothers, their wives are surely as good as the wives of richer men." which an Auxiliary Society has to contend with as bad in its way as the snobbishness of which Taps makes mention. And that is a disposition upon the other side to drive out those who occupy a higher social position or wear better clothes. It is a humiliating confession to make, and yet we know of a certain society that deliberately voted out one of its best workers from an important office she held, and for no other reason than that her general loveliness of person and character, and her great popularity with the Post and the community at large, excited their jealousy and resulted in a conspiracy against her. Concerning these petty feuds, which it is I would do almost anything for soldiers. When I | the duty of every society to guard against Taps, none too gently, says: "Once let a feminine quarrel spread among the husbands, fathers, and brothers of Leagues and Corps, and a vast amount of harm and ill-feeling is inevitable. The areat faults of the femtongue and its total lack of discretion. If G. A. R. petty spite and unwomanly warfare were only kept among the ladies themselves, they could fight it out on that line, if it ended in their aplete annihilation. But the ladies always fight by proxy, and that is the mischief of it.

have no share in the troubles, and no desire to Taps devotes a good deal of its valuable space to the ladies, and in an article headed "Who are the Loyal Ladies?" points out the mischief which has been done to the G. A. R. in New Jersey by the Loyal Ladies' League, although the ban they have placed upon those ladies A sorry picture comes from Southern Kan- | who are not wives, mothers, sisters, or daughstill think that Monday is the starting point of sas concerning the alleged unsoldierly conduct | ters of soldiers, even the gracious privilege exthe working week, and the heavy work comes of certain members of the G. A. R. of that pa- tended the outsiders of belonging to a "contrictic region. The complaint is by no means | tributing" corps does not secure harmony in | * But would you always wash on Monday?" the first to reach us, and has been the burden of Grand Army circles, and the result is that rein The Tribune of March 15. The society went "No, no more than I would always iron on very pronounced opposition to the extension of lief societies are organizing that owe no alleright to work, and one of their first acts was to And smoothed away from the sugny brow Tuesday, and bake on Wednesday, and clean the G. A. R. in many localities, both East and giance to the League. It is intimated that these present the Post with an elegant silk banner as an the silver and cupboards on Thursday, and by those whose friends were among societies are to organize into a State body, with a clean the loyal and patriotic organization and their offection for its principles. weep on Friday, and bake and clean again on | the veteran soldiery, too. We learn of good | membership open to all loyal women. Com-Saturday. Here is where one must work by members who have quietly dropped the Post menting upon this movement, the editor says: reason rather than rule. But as a rule I would on this account, thus greatly impairing the in- "If such should be the case, the new organizahave my work done this way. If I felt satis- fluence and beneficence of the Order. No one | tion would have a large number of recruits. In fied that exceptions to this rule were for the can read the subjoined statement, as given by our estimation, however, the better plan is for greater comfort or convenience of the house- a lady whose brothers were all soldiers, with- each Auxiliary Corps to stand alone—owe allehold, then I should not hesitate to make them. out feeling the hot blood mount to his cheek, giance only to the Post to which it is attached. And once made I would neither allow myself over such recreancy to a great and hely trust. In that way there will be far less trouble, yet to be confused nor fretted by the interruption | It is not the enemies from without that are in | abundant opportunity to create the same. Satan this case to be feared, but the enemies from always finds mischief for a woman's tongue to That's all very fine to talk about, Mrs. within, who would turn an institution that promulgate, or a woman's mind to concoct. In Brown. And may be you can accomplish it. should be a mighty power in the land in be- a union of forces there is strength, but in a You always have such good luck with your half of all that is good, into an engine of de- division of forces there is apt to be more benbeip, and your children are always so ready to moralization and unseemly revelry. Better efits and less injuries. It is a pity, but a fact, do what you ask them. But oh, dear! I'm sick | that the Grand Army should perish from the | that some of the societies organized—we do not of it all," and the fassy little Mrs. Smith threw | face of the earth than that it should bring re- | refer to this Department alone—are showing proach upon the holy fame of comrades, living themselves to be the reverse of beneficial to "There is no luck about it, Mrs. Smith, and and dead, by conduct unworthy a soldier and their Posts. It is also a great pity that femias for my children they are just like other a gentleman. Although the name and address | nine spitefulness and petty meanness must conchildren. The only thing about it is that I of our correspondent is withheld, the offending | tinually be thorns in the flesh of the sterner sex, study as nearly as possible what each can do, covarades will recognize the picture and should and work ill feelings in Post as well as in the and when any particular work has been as take care to profit by it. Here is a case society. But it is the way of the world, and particularly woman's way. Mrs. Kate Sher- time for representation at the Denver Encampwood, in her admirable letters to THE NATIONAL | ment. TRIBUNE, strongly advises the removal of the barrier to eligibility interposed by so many of the existing Auxiliaries, She certainly is a competent judge as regards the demerits or

To the suggestion of Taps that the better plan is for each Auxiliary to stand alone, owing allegiance to the Post only, Mrs. Sherwood would reply that it was formerly the view taken by very many loyal workers for the G. A. R., herself included. So far as strong, well-organized societies are concerned this may be true. But there must be some organizing force; some means of disseminating information as to the best methods of success; some head to which appeal may be made for advice out the State are preparing for a proud weland instruction. For these reasons alone, if | come to their visiting comrades. for none other, every State should have its head center; and just in proportion as that head is an exponent of the combined loyalty and zeal and intelligence and magnanimity of the loyal women of the State, in just such proportion will the Order be beneficent and pa-

LOOKING TO A UNION.

Further Replies to The Tribune's Circular---General Auxiliary Work.

The first letter in answer to THE TRIBUNE circular of inquiry that we take up, this week, is one from M. A. Horner, corresponding secretary of the Colonel Prescott Woman's Relief Corps, of Ashland, Mass., under date of June 12. It shows the writer to be a woman of high intelligence and rare patriotism, and we give it entire, hoping she will send us a line now and then on the workings of her organization.

First. "Do we favor a National Association for the extension and protection of woman's work in the Grand Army?" Vast and widespread as is the Grand Army or-ganization in the loyal portions of the United States, even as widespread is the call for fraternal charity and loyalty to the brotherhood of soldiers of the Nation. If by a national organization-it

by adding a woman's wing—this work can be strengthened, suffering saved to the veteran or society should bear toward the Post. By an his family and orphans, a greater patriotism and is herein described. There are very few sol- aid or an auxiliary is meant an association loyalty inculcated, we say usasimously and em-"Well, if they are not, it is not because they dier's wives who have not had a taste of such that exists by virtue of some stronger body, phatically, yes.

Second. Would you confine the membership in individual societies to mothers, wives, sister and daughters of soldiers, or would you allow all

bowed to the mandate of the Department Corps of ssachusetts, and admits all loyal women, but the majority of the members are kin to the soldiers. There surely is a wisdom in admitting the loyal women and all with the true requisites for admission-a love for our great country, a love for the men who so nobly served in her defense, and a ready hand and heart for their needs. It is not justice that the men who fought so nobly, who gave their best years, the flower of their manhood, should continue to hold alone the strong lever of charity, the guardian care for the orphaned and aged ones. The stay-at-homes-those who amassed wealth by the war, and who enjoy the many blessings that the return of peace and prosperity gave—should help by their wealth, by their arm not unnerved by swamp and fever and the hard-ships of the battlefield. They should now come to the front. And let the wife, mother and sister bring their offerings in memory of the brave rusband, the son, and brother, whose lives, twenty or more years ago, were so freely given.

Third, "Would you make the Society a secret organization, with ceremonies of initiation and ritual, or would you have the meeting conducted openly, according to the rules governing parlia-

mtary bodies?"

Yes, to the first. There is-there should bea breadth, a large heartedness in the work of the Grand Army that will respect and uphoid the manhood of the veteran who, brought low by disease and suffering, receives the fraternal aid truly his due. Hitherto he has given proudly and with a glad heart. Now he must receive. Is not his shrinking from public gaze in receiving this char-ity worthy of respect? It is worthy that the Faithful are the wounds of a friend. And we take it that the editor of Taps is a real friend to woman in the G. A. R., when he comes forward and in a frank spirit shows them their forward and in a frank spirit shows them their mitted by Protestant and Catholic clergy alike, that the Freemann Old Fallows Knights of brotherhood-those only who suffered together, real faults and shortcomings as workers with the Grand Order. Taps is edited with a cavalier dash and sparkle, by M. Flacke, and published ing of the Order according to the best parliamentary

Fourth, "In case of a failure to agree on this question, would you favor the organization of a National Society under a constitution that would allow individual societies to accept or reject secret work at their discretion?

whose members have been known to resign because a member was too poor to dress well.

The editor of the woman's department, est good of the Order? Feould readily imagine a SOME WAR DOEN. town or citizens rallying to do charity work for from an experience of many years in Relief the soldier in an emergency, to help on a gala day; work, is free to say that Mr. Flaacke has struck but for the work of years, an organization of men the knottiest problem that these societies have and of women of stamina is needed, who will to contend with in the discharge of their dunot tire in the labor of one campaign. The very ties. Indeed, the only objection that has been | zest of secrecy would bind some to the work. And urged against our work is, that it enlists woeven with the broadest national organization much could be left to the wisdom of the members of such individual society, wherever it may be located. In union there is strength. As the great oak sending out its many branches is unswayed by wind or storm and stands for centuries, even so one great organization as a center shall send out its branches and fruitage, and shall stand a monument of the protection and respect of the whole country. From its wise councils the smallest subunselfish labor, is to set its face inflexibly ordinate organizations will receive encouragement against all such unworthy women. Let them | and energy to carry on a broader and more extensive work

Fifth, Colonel Prescott Woman's Relief Corps, No. 15, will not, in all probability, be represented M. A. HORNER, Corps Secretary.

FROM THE CAPITAL OF OHIO. The next letter we take up is from the wife of Col. C. T. Clark, Commander, Department of Ohio, and the secretary of one of the strongest societies in the State. It is as follows: COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 12th, 1883.

To the Editor NATIONAL TERBUNE: In answer to your questions by circular, we would say: First, Our organization does most heartily favor a National Association for the extension and perfection of our work.

Second. Membership of Auxiliary Societies should extend to all loyal women, without regard But there is another kind of exclusiveness to their relations to the Grand Army, which an Auxiliary Society has to contend Third. Meetings of such societies should be conducted according to the simplest parliamentary rules governing associations for work, eschewing all secret ceremonial forms, etc.

Fourth. Much as we realize the strength there is in union, we cannot believe a constitution so loosely framed as to leave loopholes for all manner of indiscretions, advantageous to strong, well-organized societies, but would, on the contrary, make them in a measure responsible for the mistakes of others. We cannot favor union without agreement. Fifth. Our society will be represented at Denver by its secretary and at least two members of the Executive Board.

Very respectfully, Secretary Woman's Soldiers' Aid Society, Auxiliary to J. C. McCoy Post, G. A. R.

THE NAPOLEONIC GUARD. NAPOLEON, OHIO, June 11, 1883. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Oscar P. Randall Post, No. 211, Department of Ohio, instruct as follows in reply to circular:
First. We do favor a National Association for the inine sex are its utter inability to hold its extension and perfection of woman's work in the Second. We would confine the membership in individual societies to the mothers, wives, sisters

and daughters of soldiers only. Third. We would make the society a secret organization, with ceremonies of initiation and a ritual, and would not have the meetings conducted since their proxies are generally those who openly according to the rules governing parliamentary bodies. Fifth. Our society will not be represented at the

Denver Encampment Yours, in F., C. and L., MISS MYSTIC WATSON, Corresponding Secretary. PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

HORNELLSVILLE, June 11, 1883.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish to say, through your loyal paper, that Hornelisville has a G. A. R. Post, with about eighty-five members, known as Doty Post, and that it is doing nicely. Last April the soldiers' wives organized an Auxiliary to the Post, using organization and their affection for its pri and objects. The presentation speech, by A. F. Hanson, Esq., was highly patriotic, and in the course of it he said that such occasions must waken memories of other days, when the soldier boys were presented with flags, some of which are yet preserved, though their tattered folds are smoke stained and blood-stained, mute witnesses of the madstorm through which they had been borne. You remember these, he said, and the patient, loving hands that wrought flag and clothing, lint and band-age, and you do not need new proof of the loyalty of woman. Commander Fish called upon Com-

rade Tuttle, who responded for the Post, in a few Yet their greeting was kind and warm. Doty Post turned out to a man on Memorial Day, and the ladies rendered good service in pro-viding the flowers. M. YANE. And the arm on Malvern Hill.

ALL ALONG THE LINE. Middleport Post, No. 125, Department of Ohio, organized a Woman's Auxiliary Society With fighting their battles o'er. under favorable auspices. Joe Hooker Post, Des Moines, Iowa, expects

to have an Auxiliary Society fully organized in MThe Ladies' Auxiliary of Abraham Lincoln Post, Denver, are making provisions for the

reception of the Leagues and Auxiliaries at the

be addressed to Mrs. E. K. Stimson, president.

or Mrs. W. H. Savage, secretary. Reception rooms have been secured at the Windsor. The Woman's Auxiliary Society of McPherson Post, Longmont, Colorado, have given a Red, White and Blue party, with the proceeds of which they are to present the Post with a handsome standard, under which they are to march in a body at the Denver Encampment. Colorado is wide awake and the Order through-

Forsyth Post, Toledo, at its last regular meeting, adopted the following preamble and resolution, recognizing the value of Auxiliary work when poperly directed: WHEREAS Forsyth Post Woman's Auxiliary Society, through their enterprise and industry, have originated, operated and carried to a success-

Mrs. Rebecca Steedman McCann recited the Reunion poem, published in THE TRIBUNE in April last, before the Ohio Prisoners' Association, at Newark, Ohio, beginning: Whenever I hear the fife and the drum, And the bugles wildly play, My heart is stirred like a frightened bird,

Resolved, That this Post, in behalf of our comrades

in distress, their widows and orphans, tend to Forsyth Post Woman's Auxiliary Society our heartfelt thanks, and that a copy hereof, duly authenticated, be forwarded to their president.

And struggles to break away. Tears ran down the cheeks of the old veterans at the recital, and Mrs. McCann was recalled again and again. She recites again before the association at the Columbus Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion the latter part of July. Mrs. McCann is the widow of a soldier, daughter of Colonel Steedman and niece of General James B. Steedman, of Chickamauga fame. She takes care of her children through the money she earns by her recitations, and is greatly in demand at Camp-fires and Reunions.

THE LOST CAUSE. General Wade Hampton Takes an Appeal from This to Another World.

The monument erected by the women of Kershaw county, South Carolina, in memory of the Confederate dead, was dedicated on the 20th inst. There was a grand military demonstration in which twenty companies, comprising more than 1,000 men, participated. Colonel E. B. Cantry, of Camden, acted as chief marshal, and Brigadier-General Richardson, of Sumter, commanded the troops. The crowd attending the ceremonies was estimated at 8,000. Senators Hampton and Butler, Governor Thompson and other distinguished men were present. The ceremonies of unveiling conode by the ladies and addresses. The veil was stripped from the monument by a group of young ladies. Senator Hampton delivered the memorial oration. He paid a glowing tribute to the faith, devotion and patience of Southern women, and said:

ways repel with seorn and indignation the imputation that the monuments to the Confederate dead marked the places where traitors slept. We, of the South, were neither traitors nor rebels; nor was our war in any sense a rebellion. It was strictly a civil war, growing out of conflicting interests and different constructions of the Consti-tution by the opposing sections of the country. I congratulate the country that the future is auspicious, and that the sears of war are being obliterated by time, and I demand that our former enemies do justice to the motives that inspired our conduct.

The great questions which were at issue between but the sword never has decided, and never will as you have Mrs. Brown."

Special faculty? O, no, only a little fore-thought for bound and a little cars to execute.

Try lawing certain times for certain things, Spotth."

Try lawing certain times for certain times for certain things, Spotth."

Try lawing certain times for certain things, Spotth.

Try lawing certain times for certain times for certain things, Spotth.

Try lawing certain times for certain times for certain things, Spotth.

Try lawing certain times for the field. But the father final places in the deficit hand dumb. The last centency is a mismomer, then; deaf and dumb is a mismomer, then; deaf and dumb.

Try lawing certain times for cert duty of every good citizen who receives the protection of the Government to obey its laws. There is no inconsistency in our giving to the Constitution and the laws under which we live an earnest, conscientious support, while we hold in tender reverence the memory of the men who died for

SOME WAR POEMS.

In Memoriam. [By Mrs. B. F. Dame.] Memorial Day! and it seemed the skies Were never more deeply, brightly blue.

The sunbeams gladdened the smiling earth With their radiant light the long day through. A sweet, sad day, when the veterans made Their yearly offerings to the brave, Who loyally, faithfully fought with them, True to the Union they died to save.

But one loved comrade lay silent and wan, On his weary couch of pain and death; In vain for him did the spring flowers bloom The soft breezes touch him with gentle breath. For months he had battled with a foe More mighty than that in years gone by, When he met the enemy face to face

With dauntless nerve and unflinching eye 'Twas a long, long struggle, but dread disease Had conquered the strong brave heart at last; Its restless throbbings would soon be stilled, For the cords of life were loosening fast; But he had so longed to behold the dawn Of one more dear Memorial Day-If only that boon could be given him,

He would be content to pass away. The wish was granted-no fairer day Had ever beamed on his waiting eyes Than the one on which his spirit passed To the far camp-grounds of Paradise He could hear them coming-comrades in arms-The old, old sound of their marching feet, The beat of the drum, the clear sweet notes Of music wafted in from the street.

Strong hands to the window his couch had borne, And slowly and sadly the men filed past, Each clasping his hand in a last farewell, With quivering lips, tears falling fast. The line moved on, but the plaintive strains That floated back on the perfumed air, Seemed almost to thrill the inmost soul Of the veteran who lay dying there.

Still farther away and more distant came The martial sounds he had loved so well. Still slower and feebler the true heart throbbed, Whose patriot fire but death could quell, Yet fainter the music-and farther off Seemed the hollow thud of distant drum; While fainter and weaker grew the pulse, The fluttering breath scarce seemed to come

Then almost a silence-till low but clear, Away in the distance, a soft sweet strain, So thrillingly sweet swelled out on the air; Then it ceased and came not back again. t had passed away to return no more, Who would battle no more with sin or pain, For the weary comrade slept in death.

The above poem was founded on an incident sich occurred at Groveland, Mass., on Memorial Day, 1882. Comrade Charles H. Smith, a member of Post 101, had been slowly dying of consumption for two years. Feeling that his days, and even his hours were numbered, he expressed a desire that he might live to see the procession one more Memorial Day. The Post marched from the hall to his residence; his bed was moved near the window, where each comrade took him by the hand in a last farewell grasp. It was indeed an affecting scene, and the spirit of our comrade went out with the sound of the drum and the tread of his comrades in arms at 3 o'clock that afternoon.—En.]

Blue and Gray. Oh, mother, what do they mean by blue? And what do they mean by gray?

Was heard from the lips of a little child As she bounded in from play. The mother's eyes filled up with tears; Its treasures of golden hair. Why, mother's eyes are blue, my sweet,

And grandpa's hair is gray, And the love we bear our darling child Grows stronger every day,"
"But what did they mean?" persisted the child; "For I saw two cripples to-day, And one of them said he fought for the blue; The other, he fought for the gray. "Now he of blue had lost a leg And the other had but one arm, And both seemed worn and weary and sad,

They told of battles in days gone by, Till it made my young blood thrill; The leg was lost in the Wilderness fight, They sat on the stone by the farm-yard gate And talked for an hour or more, Till their eyes grew bright and their hearts seemed

And parting at last with a friendly grasp, In a kindly, brotherly way, Each calling on God to speed the time Uniting the blue and the gray." Then the mother thought of other days-Two stalwart boys from her riven; How they knelt at her side and lisping, prayed "Our Father which art in Heaven: National Encampment. Communications may How one were the gray and the other the blue;

How they passed away from sight,

And had gone to the land where gray and blue Are merged in colors of light. and she answered her darling with golden hair, While her heart was sadly rung With the thoughts awakened in that sad hour By her innocent, prattling tongue; The blue and the gray are the colors of God; They are seen in the sky at even. And many a noble, gallant soul Has found them passports to heaven.

-New York Mail Express. Who Can Answer This Question! "I am in receipt of a communication referring me to Vol. 1, No. 2, of The New Idea, 1879, but I have not been able to find any such publication, and do not know whether it is a newspaper or a magazine. Can you tell me where sud by whom The New Idea is published?—George V. Myor, Towanda, Pa.

THE DUMB SPEAKING.

ful ending the Mid-May Carnival just closed, and which has swelled the treasury of our relief fund, by \$1,900, therefore

Resolved, That we recognize that the success of the great undertaking is due entirely to them.

Resolved, That in this, their present action, we see but a reflection of their many noble acts during the war.

Resolved, That this Post in behalf of our conventions. A Noble London Charity---How Lip-Reading is Taught.

Special correspondence National Tribune.

LONDON, June 1 .- Among the places of interest in London there cannot be many which at the end of the 15th century it was also found that appeal to the sympathy and the imagination as does the School for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. There is awe in the thought of a class of human heines shut off from communications. class of human beings shut off from communi-cation with their kind, made, by their own de-fect, a race apart and deprived of quick sym-pathy with the life of which they form a portion. This isolation of the dumb loses something of cause they could not hear, and that their organs of This isolation of the dumb loses something of its horror under the instruction which gives them a sign language, but the good accomplished in this way is only partial, because the signs of the mute are useless until the persons of the present century two systems of instruction for the deaf and dumb were in operation in this with whom he is associated are taught to understand them. In this overcrowded age it is a tem, and it is the system most in use now. It convery small part of the world who can spare sists in educating them by signs and gestures. The time for this, and the companiouship of the mute is, in fact, usually limited to the persons who have strong interest in him. Under oral instruction the deaf cease to be dumb, and in becoming able to speak cease to demand that | meets outside it in the world. The second system the persons with whom they come into relations shall learn a new language. Under oral instruction the deaf child is enabled to overcome his disadvantage himself, and to make ne claim upon the rest of the world. In this way claim upon the rest of the world. In this way by signs and instruction by sound or articulate he receives, at the hand of his teacher, not speech cannot exist side by side. The great advantage of the latter system is that it enables the only a new relation with the whole of the civilization of which he is a part, new power of who have received a special training, but with quick, complete communication, but, what must be of even greater moral value, he re- they are thrown. What is a practicable illustration ceives new self-dependence. The deaf child of this fact? I had the advantage only this mornwho can speak, no longer depends upon the philanthropy which may lead speaking persons to learn the sign language for his benefit; he is independent of effort on their part, o far as he sisted of an artillery salute, a dedicatory prayer, is willing to perfect himself in mastering his defect-to make himself more perfectly human. The teachers under the oral system affirm that no deaf child is dumb who is not an idiot

or a paralytic, and claim that ninety-nine in a hundred can be taught to speak. This is by no means making the statement that deafness When the true history of the war shall be written, the women will not only occupy the first place in our hearts, but the first in honor. They will also sneed to understand speak readily and naturally and to understand all that is said to him. In the words of Mr. Van Praagh, who has introduced the system of oral instruction into England, "Speech must become to deaf children what it is to us hearing people; it must be a part of their existence, and lip-reading must be practiced to such an extent that it becomes as the natural process of hearing." This is the whole secret of the work. The deaf child is taught to read the lips of his teacher and to imitate the teacher's lips of his teacher and to imitate the teacher's use of the vocal organs. Thus sight takes the the North and the South, and which were left to place of hearing for the child's understanding the arbitrament of war, were decided against us. of another's speech, and feeling takes the place

of hearing in producing his own speech.
"Deaf and dumb" is a misnomer, then; deaf-

The official report of the London Association

for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb gives the following account of the origin of the work: The Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb owes its origin to the benevolence and perseverance of the late Baroness Mayer de Rothschild, 'The success which attended the first introduction into England of the German system (teaching by means of speech and lip-reading), both in the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home which she founded, of which our Honorary Secretary, Mr.

Assur H. Moses, was president, and our Director, Mr. Van Praagh, was principal, and at the school connected with it in the Euston Road, was so great, that she determined to extend its blessings to the afficted of every race and creed, and to establish a Training College for teachers (male and female), and a school in which the deaf and dumb of all and a school in which the deaf and dumb of all instruction of the deaf by signs, has formed an classes and denominations should be taught to experimental branch school in a separate house, speak. A committee was formed among the friends

of the Baroness Rothschild "for the purpose system under the best possible circumstances. of making Mr. Van Praagh's system more gen- If the results are such as may be expected, the erally known to the public, and for the purpose oral method of instruction will doubtless be in-of establishing a school for the teaching of deaf troduced throughout the State Institution. and dumb children according to this method." If this system of instruction had nothing else This was in 1871, and, "having secured suitable to commend it, it would be worthy of careful premises, the committee opened their Normal School on the 15th of July, 1872."

This school in Fitzroy Square under the care of Mr. Van Praagh, is thus a private enterprise, unhelped by governmental subsidy, and | pupil from organization in small classes. Each dependent for support upon the fees of the pupils | pupil has thus a full share of attention, and the and the contributions of the public. The re- distraction of maintaining discipline is minimport says: "The committee determined that | ized for the teacher. Personal relations beadmissions of pupils to the school should in all | tween teacher and pupil have scope for develcases involve the payment by their parents or opment in a small class which are wholly imguardians of certain fees for their instruction, possible in the large classes of our public the amount of such fees in each case being schools; the relation of teacher and pupil is regulated by the committee according to the therefore human, and not, as so often happens circumstances of the case, and the means and in ordinary schools, mechanical. An incidental position of the pupil's parents or guardians. In advantage of this organization in small classes the majority of cases, however, the said pay- is the field thus opened for women teachers, ment is wholly inadequate to meet the ex- who are found especially adapted to the work penses incurred on behalf of each child." Happily for the school, however, there is a

strong interest felt in its welfare among it developes the physique of the papils in a wealthy philanthropists, so that, although it natural way by bringing the vocal organs into is now under a debt of a thousand dollars, it is in no danger of dissolution.

In its administration the school is different at once from ordinary English schools and from conventional institutions. It has and this is of this method of instruction is its humanizing most unusual in English schools-mixed classes of boys and girls, while it departs from the precludes the herding of children together in methods of institutions in requiring the pupils | institutions and compels them to be kept to live at home or to board in families under among normal people, thus stimulating them to the control of the committee. An incidental effort to become normal themselves. Deaf advantage of this arrangement is that rich | children herded together naturally develop and poor children are received on an equal signs of their own, and so tend to become a footing in the classes, while in their homes or class apart. Deaf children, living constantly boarding houses their circumstances are as among speaking children, are naturally eager little changed as possible from ordinary home to understand their playmates and answer inways, and the children of a stone mason, for in- telligibly. And this is the pre-eminent beauty stance, being kept in a stone mason's family, of the system-that its whole tendency is toare bred in the traditions of stone masons and | wards restoring the defective child to the posiare ready to become workmen when their tion among speaking people which he has lost school-life is ended; whereas, institution-chii- through his defect-towards making him, so far dren, losing the traditions of work during their as possible, a completely human being. F. K. institution life, are found reluctant to begin

work on returning to home life. In the school the course of instruction has combined lip-reading, speaking, reading, writtinue to advance to the higher classes. It may be added that the instruction in draw-

ing is in connection with the science and art department, South Kensington, which annually awards prizes to the pupils. THE COURSE OF STUDY.

the Kindergarten classes, which they enter at | ment, the amelioration of mankind, the prosix, to the geometry class, which they leave motion of peace and prosperity throughout at fourteen, when some of them go out into the world. The soldiers may stand more other schools or prepare for higher education. In this eight years the work of an ordinary school, increased by the difficulties under which the children labor, is carried on as well as circumstances permit. The first thing necessary is to teach the children to breathe properly and use their chest in speaking; then to imitate the positions of the teacher's mouth, and to produce vibrations such as they feel by touching the SOZODONT, the most popular preparation for teacher's head, chest, epiglottis, &c. Instruction in speaking, writing, reading, lip-reading, is always given simultaneously. The purely phonetic system of spelling is used. "B-u-t, as seen on the lips, would always remain to the deaf child beauty and never but." The discipline of the school is admirable

and a visitor conducted blindfold through the earlier classes, ignorant of the aim of the school. might suppose the children in the later classes ordinary school children whose enunciation had been somewhat neglected. There are none of the hideous noises which in some schools for the | ceremony he said: deaf distract the teachers, though they do not, of course, disturb the perpetual quiet which deafness secures to the pupils. A part of the good order of the school comes from the eagerness of the children to learn, and the fact that their eyes are their best channels for communication contributes to make them alert and

attentive. There are about sixty children in the school at present, and, as the classes consist of not dead, winging the parson as he went down, more than eight children, this affords means of There was a lively fasiliade of perhaps thirty training several teachers under the care of the shots. When the smoke cleared half a dozen principal. A few teachers thus trained have men were on the floor. The bride peeping under teachers trained in this school. In this | said: ing, and it is hoped that the number of the with my prospecka." "dumb" may be diminished and the number of the "speaking deaf" proportionately in-

readers because of the speaker, gives so good and idea of the work under discussion that it may be worth while to insert it in full:

My Lords, I have now the honor and pleasure of

My Lords, I have now the honor and pleasure of proposing to you the toast of the evening, "Pros-perity to the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," [Applause.] It is sad to think that originally the deaf and dumb were put out of the way as objects unworthy to be consid-ared human; and it was only in the 16th century. that a more humane treatment was comm Rabelais first mentions that the deaf and dumb may be taught to understand what is said to them by the method of what is called lip-reading; and disadvantage of this method is that the pupil, upon the completion of his education, however well he may converse in signs and gestures in the institu-tion in which he has been trained, is unable to communicate with his fellow-creatures whom he deaf and dumb to converse not only with those been so successfully achieved. [Hear, hear,] Certainly it was perfectly wonderful to me to see what I saw this morning. It was astonishing to hear a little child, who had received, I think, only three months' instruction, articulate sounds to me so positively distinct. [Applause.] I cannot on this oc-casion forget that one whom I know all interested in this excellent association will mourn deeply has been taken from us. I cannot forget to mention her name—that of Baroness Meyer de Rothschild. We all know what an immense interest she took in institution, and how she helped by every means in her power to keep up and strengthen its useful-ness. The Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was only founded, I think, four years ago, and had for its object the intr think all will agree that their progress reilects the greatest credit on the director. Mr. Van Praagh. Looking to the pecuniary side, I find that during the past year the outlay has been great in developing the school as a normal college, and the deficit The total number of pupils in schools and institu-tions amounts only to 1,222. There is thus ample room for an extension of the system which has been advocated by the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. [Hear, hear.]

His Royal Highness concluded by an earnest appeal for pecuniary support to the institution, and called upon its president, Lord Granville,

to reply. THE SYSTEM IN THIS COUNTRY. It may not be generally known among readers of THE TRIBUNE that the oral system of instruction is in use in America. There are, however, schools in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and several other cities. In Philadelphia, the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, though organized with reference to the under different teachers, and in this branch school receives day pupils, in order to test the

study for the hints which it affords for ordinary school administration. No one can visit an

of teaching the deaf. Another advantage of the oral system is that healthful use, developing the lungs and diminishing as far as possible all abnormal inactivity

consequent upon the defect of the ear. The strongest argument, however, in favor tendency. The very nature of the method

Why Should Not Our Ex-Soldiers Stand Together!

[Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth.] The fact that "the old soldiers" are organizing, and that "Grand Army Posts" are being established in every city, town and hamlet in the country, seems to have a depressing effect upon a certain class of newspapers and polititicians. The "old soldiers," by the way, constitute a part and parcel of the Nation. They number one million four hundred thousand. They are loyal and patriotic. They are peaceful and law-abiding, and any "systematic movement" inaugurated by them will have Children stay in the school eight years, from for its object the perpetuity of our Governworld to earn their own way, and some go into | nearly together in some of the future political battles which are to be fought, but then who knows the absolute needs of the country better than those who made it what it is?

Our Charming Country women

are winning an enviable distinction for their fine teeth. This, they in great measure owe to the beautifying and restorative influence of the teeth on this continent. It removes from the dental surface every impurity, checks decay and enables the teeth to masticate without contaminating the food, thus indirectly contributing to healthful nutrition. It effectually neutralizes an unpleasant odor of the breath.

A Quick-handed Parson.

[From the Durango Herald.] It was in the Carolina backwoods. A country couple and parson. When he had finished the

"An' them 'uns who God have joined-" "Stop thar, parson," said the groom; "don't say them 'uns—say these 'uns."

"John," says the Parson, "I tech you at school, and I say them 'uns."

"These 'una," shouted the groom drawing his pistol. The parson, seeing the movement, fired through his surplice, and the groom dropped

already gone to take independent classes, and over the pulpit, to which she had fled for the London school board has placed two classes refuge, gazed mournfully on the scene, and way the influence of the school is slowly spread- "Them a-self-cockin' pistols is a playin'-

Cancers and other Tumors In 1877 the association gave a dinner, at which the Prince of Wales presided and spoke. The speech, which had a strong interest for English Send stamp for pamphles.